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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FATALITY.

I have seen her, with her golden hair,
And her exquisite primrose face,
And the violet in her eyes;
And my heart received its own depair:—
The thrall of a hopeless grace,
And the knowledge of how youth dies.

Live hair afloat with snakes of gold,
And a throat as white as snow,
And a stately figure and foot;
And that faint pink smile, so sweet, so cold,
Like a wood anemone, closed below
The shade of an ilex root.

And her delicate milk-white hand in mine,
And her pensive voice in my ear,
And her eyes downcast as we speak.
I am filled with a rapture, vague and fine;
For there has fallen a sparkling tear
Over her soft, pale cheek.

And I know that all is hopeless now;
And that which might have been,
Had she only waited a year or two,
Is turned to a wild regret I know,
Which will haunt us both, whatever the scene,
And whatever the path we go.

Meanwhile, for one moment, hand in hand,
We gaze on each other's eyes;
And the red moon rises above us;
We linger with love in the lovely land—
Italy with its yearning skies,
And its wild white stars that love us.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war.—While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which, for a moment, excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be opened with an increase of capability and adaptation. We would not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its sessions in 1861. The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Avis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding, and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature, with Chili, the Argine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paragua, San Salvador and Hayti. During the last year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1861, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish coast of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It is expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the African race, and in Liberian hands, it would be more effective in arresting the African Slave Trade than a squadron in our own hands.—The possession of the last organized naval force should stimulate a generous ambition on the part of the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colonies from all the civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Behring Straits, and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support of this Government, as well as those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co operate in constructing lines tributary to that encircling communication. I learn, with much satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume, with energy and advantage, their former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pasha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse.

The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as the relation with the Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed with the co operating good offices of this Government and of the other commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need Legislation to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse amongst the western nations. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its government the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious.—Nevertheless good progress has been effected by the Western powers, moving with enlightened concert; our own peculiar claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce There is reason, also, to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as more just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.—For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive under the law of nations to exclude the enemies of the human race an asylum in the United States.

If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further repudiated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a new question, the maratime powers with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval power, belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports of harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous, nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts under favor of that privilege to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere and cannot be more earnest than own own. Nevertheless unforseen difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazillian and British points, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their governments Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them. In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the fifth of June, 1864. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but on the contrary there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial Government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border. The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration has, as far as possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, and so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy, is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrant effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,056.101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of $96,734,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, $884,066,646 77; disbursements, $865,234,087 86; which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842,558 71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,333 23; from direct taxes, $475,648 86; from internal revenue, $109,741,184 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47.511,443 81; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $629,449,929 18. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930.97 for the War Department, $680,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85.733,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865,834,987 89, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,841,558,71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the monies required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better; to favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons with limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer, made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,079 33. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November, 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks.—Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in he United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not received by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking system of the country, can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is admissible for the suppression of State bank issues will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country. The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several Administrative Bureaus of the war department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military forces.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval services. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 4,610 guns and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle of 83 vessels, 168 guns and 42.427 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval, service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy, during the year, 324 vessles, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amount to $14,508,259 51. A lage amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the first of November, 1864, are $238,647,262 35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and a suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships to which reference was made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in regard to legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes on our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of Secretary as to the propriety of creating the rank of Vice-Admiral in the naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post Office Department.

The Revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures to $1,2,544,776 20. The excess of expenditures over receipts being $2,066,522.42.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries should receive the careful consideration of Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains, which once seemed a barren and inhospitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The territories of the United States are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by indian hostilities, have been only partially organized, but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which, will permit their governments, like those of others, to go into speedy and full operation. As intimately concerned with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of the Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroads and mineral discoveries, contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and, which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions and other topics of public interest pertaining to his department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,342 acres, of which 18,614 acres, entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States or railroads, and sold for cash.

The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,336. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, was $678,007 21, against $136,977 95 recived during the preceeding year. The aggregate of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 13,000,000 acres of surveyed land. The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of material and labor. The route of the main line of road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the Great Bend of Mucker River, in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of rich metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded $100,000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled.

Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle, or died of diseases contracted, or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered.

There had been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712, and that of widows, orphans and mothers 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls and 248 on the navy rolls. The number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 795. At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capital and other matters of local interest to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war has continued since the last annual message. All the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the negroes left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced remarkably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's a tempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition.

The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of modeling society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction—that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.—The movement in the same direction more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all time to come.—The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more. At the last session of Congress, a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom of patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed; but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not, hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is so to go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be effected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question.

In a great national crises like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union; and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met, and mingled at the polls, gave strong assurance of this.

Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office, however high or low has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of the Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing, one to another, and to the world, this firmness, and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the National cause. The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known, the fact that we do not approach exhaustation in the most important branch of National resources, that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few—while corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living.—The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870.222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States that did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,774, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war, to 145,551. A table is appended showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of these States, cannot vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than ninety thousand. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized territories is a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands—white and black—join us, as the national arms press back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true.—The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in the process of exhaustation. That we are gaining strength, and may if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men; and material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good.

He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated: he does not attempt to deceive us; he affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union, we cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, single and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority, under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them.

The people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conferences, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels.

Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriating of money The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war,—pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within the Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can fairly be judged of by the past. A year ago, a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time published that the expected cases were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the stigma of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been devised. Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all; but the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore be adopted.

I present the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, and retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery

I repeat that the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make an executive duty to re-inslave such persons, another and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
December 6th, 1864.

A COUNTRY school teacher, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils and wrote down the questions which he would put to them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question of the absentee came, when the teacher asked, "In whom do you believe?" "In Napoleon Bonaparte!" was the answer quickly returned. "You believe in the Holy Catholic Church, do you not?" "No," said the youngster, amid the roars of laughter, "the boy that believes in that Church hasn't come to school today; he's at home sick abed."

SINGULAR DEATH.—A little boy, named Green, aged four years, died in New York, on Saturday, under singular circumstances. It appears he had been suffering with great pain in his teeth, and on Sunday morning his Father took him to a dentist, to have the painful teeth extracted. Two were removed without trouble, but on drawing the third one he was seized with cramps or convulsions, became black in the face, was soon reduced to insencibil ty, and was in a short time a corpse.

☞ What is the use of this line?

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give to our readers the comparatively brief and comprehensive message of President Lincoln. The state of the country is will delineated in the document, and a better or plainer message was never issued to the American people. The character of Mr. Lincoln is fully evinced in his production, and his concluding remarks, which we particularly commend, evidence his inflexible and indomitable energy in upholding the right, and strongly intimate that the war policy he has inaugurated will not be deviated from in the least particular. Slavery has received his unmistakable verdict of disapprobation, and he now asserts that "in presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I *retract nothing* heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever word or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it." These are Mr. Lincoln's own words, but we are positive that the President will have no cause to "re-enslave" any person, as the people have openly declared that slavery is a sin, and Congress will make an amendment to the Constitution, in accordance with the people's desire, forever prohibiting and abolishing slavery from our land.

Mr. Lincoln gives the people every assurance that the war will go on and shall not cease on the part of the Government until it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. He has the people's confidence, and that confidence he will not betray by accepting propositions for peace from a rebel ruler, who has declared he will accept nothing short of severance of the Union, nor from rebel sympathizers in the North, who caress and cajole the Government only to sting and ruin it. The nation can rejoice that we now have the right man in the right place at the right time, and under his control all will go well. We again commend the perusal of his message by all our readers as they will learn things in relation to our country and to the manly character of our President that they did not dream of before.

WE THINK with the able editor of the West Chester *Republican & Democrat*, that there are thousands and thousands of men who voted for Gen. McClellan, who now that the contest is over, will fall into the support of the Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion. Without criticising their conduct in voting for McClellan we wish to say of them that we believe they earnestly and sincerely desire the restoration of the authority of the government over all parts of the country. Then why should they not unite with us in the support of the Administration in its efforts to accomplish this? They will again find themselves in companionship with a vast number of those with whom they have harmoniously acted for years. They will find no want of cordiality in those, with whom, during the same years, they have been contending. They will not be called upon to help a whig party, a Republican party, nor indeed a Democratic party; but will be united with Whigs, with Republicans, with Democrats, in a Union whose main pillars is OUR COUNTRY above party, and above every thing else that is human. This, if we understand it, is the essence of the democracy of Washington, of Jackson, of Douglas, of that democracy that lies at the basis of our Government, whatever may be the name of the party as such, whose candidate occupies the Presidential chair.

THE Richmond papers are jolly over "reduced prices" of provisions. The *Whig* goes into ecstacies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at $40 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at $15 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought $10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at $5 and $6 each; and eggs were only $7 per dozen."

Oil! Oil!! Oil!!!

The city papers are filled with oil land advertisements, and hundreds of companies announce great openings for immense speculations. In the great rush for oil stocks, men lose their shirts and thousands will lose their money. Some of the companies are good, while nine out of ten will turn out to be bogus. But money is plenty, and as everybody wants to make a fortune in the shortest possible time, the bogus as well as the good companies throw their stocks into market and the fortune seekers gobble up all, good and bad. We may be mistaken, but we think the great majority of those who will hold stock on the first of April next will wish they had never been afflicted with the oil fever.

Look Out For Them!

The Chicago *Journal*, speaking of the conspiracy to burn New York, says: Being forwarned, let us be forearmed. A desperate foe will not scruple to resort to desperate means. We would not create unnecessary alarm; but it is a fact that our principal cities are at the present time infested by an element that is actually plotting the destruction of our homes, our property and our lives. There are hundreds of new, strange and cutthroat looking faces to be seen every day in this city of Chicago, whose owners we would not trust out of sight—and we are assured that such is also the fact in Detroit, Cincinnati Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities. That many of these suspicious looking strangers are rebel spies and emissaries, who are plotting against the public peace and safety, we have no doubt. They must be watched. The municipal authorities will have to strengthen their police and private detective systems, and the local military should be placed on a war footing in every city or exposed town in the North, especially in the West, on the Southern and the Canada frontiers, and on or near the seacoast.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The full official vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential electors, taking the first name on each ticket is as follows:

Lincoln (Morton McMichael)	296,380
McClellan (R. L. Johnston)	276,308
Lincoln's majority - -	20,081
Total vote 1864, - - -	572,697
Total vote 1860, - - -	476,442
Increase in four years, -	96,255

WOOD must be scarce at Macon, Georgia. The *Telegraph* published at that place, dated the 28th, says: "We noticed on the streets yesterday, a wagon containing just six sticks of pine wood, for which $30 was demanded."

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY has been presented by Philadelphia merchants as the candidate of Pennsylvanie for a position in the Cabinet, in the event of a reconstruction. The services of this gentleman in promoting the best interests of the nation deserve the highest appreciation and reward.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and cast their unanimous vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

Attempted Escape of Union Prisoners.

The rebel papers have the following: On Thursday last a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., to make their escape, which was rapidly and effectually quelled at the expense of considerable Yankee blood. It appears that a plot had been formed among the prisoners, of whom there are at Salisbury some 13,000, to overpower the interior guard of the encampment, then break through the line of the parapet guard, and, after securing all the arms they could, to march through Western North Carolina into Tennessee, and make good their escape. In the first part of their programme they succeeded. The interior guards were soon overpowered, and two of the unfortunate men were killed while resisting. They then attacked the parapet guard, who fought bravely against the terrible odds, until the alarm had been fully communicated to the garrison, and two pieces of artillery were thrown into position bearing upon the encampment. Two of the parapet guard were killed in their gallant defence. In good time the artillery opened, and, after a few raging discharges of grape and canister, the insurrectionists cried out for mercy, and declared that they would make no further effort to get away.—By this time they were completely surrounded with artillery and infantry, and it is well for them that they ceased their demonstration and sued for mercy. In ten minutes more the whole camp would have been one scene of slaughter. As it was, about forty were killed, and a large number wounded. Thus a very foolish attempt to escape from Confederate durance has ended. It will prove, no doubt, a lesson to prisoners in the South. But for the coolness, and it may be added, the consideration, of the officers commanding the garrison, the punishment inflicted upon these misguided captives would have been far more serious, if, indeed, it had not amounted to the annihilation of the entire body.

War News Summary.

It is stated by rebel prisoners that Brigadier Generals Gest, Stahle, Gramberry and Brown, of the rebel army, were killed at the battle near Franklin Gen Cheatham, rebel, lost every Brigadier in his corps.

Information has been received at Detroit that a band of rebel refugees in *Canada were threatening* a raid on that city. Efficient preparations were making by the civil and military authorities to receive them.

Positive orders were issued by Gen. Grant against any intercourse with the enemy, on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers.

On Tuesday a body of rebels attacked block houses Nos. 6 and 7, near Murfreesboro. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops, sent by Gen Milroy from Murfreesboro, arrived, who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, leaving six guns and a number of prisoners.

The rebel General Taylor is in Savannah, and has been ordered to take temporary command of all the Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

Our loss in the battle of Franklin will not fall short of 2,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss could not have been less than 6,000.

Intelligence has been received of General Foster's expedition into South Carolina. The troops landed at Boyd's Point and went inland several miles, meeting with rebel pickets only, until met by the enemy in force on the road leading to Grahamsville. We advanced and drove them gradually back to a battery and intrenchment, where they made a stand. A hot engagement of seven hours ensued, during which there were charges and counter charges on each side with considerable force. Night put a stop to the fighting. Our casualties are estimated at from 600 to 1000. During the night we fell back a short distance, and since then an advance was made in other directions.

The *Press* has a special from City Point, stating that the 2d and 5th corps massed on Tuesday afternoon and 11 o'clock at night, near Jerusalem plank road, and on Wednesday forenoon marched towards Stony Creek Station. Our troops are very enthusiastic. Our main army having been fully reinforced recently, the advance of the corps does not weaken it.

LATEST NEWS.

Considerable excitement existed at Memphis, on the 9th inst., in consequence of a report that Beauregard was marching on Ft. Pillow, with a strong force and heavy guns.

A party of about 25 rebels recently appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis, waving their hats, and hurrahing lustily for Jeff Davis. A force of about 150 negroes were sent on board a steamer, which landed about a mile lower down the river, and when they filed out on shore the rebels broke and ran, apparently in the greatest consternation, pursued by the negroes, until they came to a thick, bushy place, where the rebels had a large force secreted, who suddenly rose and fired on the negroes. The latter fled, hotly pursued and slaughtered at a dreadful rate A number rushed into the river and were drowned. One report says that only seven negroes returned, while another says that none got back.

The latest news contained in the Richmond papers of the 10th, from Sherman, says that on the 7th inst. he was east of the Ogechee, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that place. On the 6th he had marched his army eighteen miles.

Our Soldiers in Andersonville.

The following correspondence we clip from the Shirleysburg *Herald*, sent to that paper from a returned prisoner, who has seen what he says. It is an interesting epistle, and gives a brief, but sufficient description of the horrible affairs in the Andersonville and other prisons in which he was confined. He also gives a synopsis of the list of mortalities that have occurred amongst Union prisoners in rebel hands. We commend its perusal to our readers:

CAMP PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.,
November 28, 1864.

DEAR HERALD:—Some time has passed since I had an opportunity to write a line for you, and now I have nothing very pleasant to tell, as this *durance vile* has no very pleasant points connected with it, especially in the Southern Confederacy.

I was one of the unlucky captures of Drury's Bluff on the 16th May last; was taken to Petersburg in company with 245 more unfortunate fellows besides the wounded, which numbered 250.

On our arrival in Petersburg, Gen. Pickett directed that six of us [the writer one of them] should be selected and placed in the rear of two negro soldiers, marched us through the streets with a strong guard, with all the little boys pointing their fingers at us and crying "Oh, how do you like your negro brethren for soldiers." "How do you like to soldier wid them, ha, ha, ha." They marched us to their slave-pen and put us in with the negroes. Some were soldiers, while others were "runaways" as they called them. We sent to the Provost-Marshal word that we wished to see him. He came, and after considerable prevailing on him, we were taken out and placed in the McHenry Prison with the rest of the boys.—This was done for pure ugliness, and a sorrowful time it will be for General Pickett if we ever get hold of him.—After ten days imprisonment we were sent to Andersonville, Geo., that *Hell upon Earth*. We arrived in Andersonville on the 1st of June, from which day misery dates. No blanket, no shelter, a hot sun over-head and a burning sand under-foot, with but half enough to eat. Many starving, others burning through the day, and through weakness chilled to death at night.

When we arrived there, there were 15,000 prisoners, but by the middle of August the number was swelled to 32,000, all confined in a space occupying about 18 acres, with a swamp of some 3 acres in the center, which could not be used only as a place of filth and excrement. The average number of deaths from the 1st of June to the last of July, was 100 per day, making about 6,000 during the month of August; and up to the 13th September, the number of deaths amounted to the enormous sum of 5,587; from the 13th Sept. to the 29th Oct., 1,801; making a sum total of 13,388 poor human souls, that perished in that miserable prison at Andersonville.

The Macon Telegraph of the 15th inst., sums up the deaths of Federal prisoners, up to the 29th day of October, commencing on the 1st of July, 1863, or since the Gettysburg Battle, and was summed up as follows:

In Virginia,	13,858
At Andersonville., Geo.	13,388
" Charleston, S. C.	4,082
" Mobile, Ala.	1,352
" Savannah, Geo.	1,822
" Kahobba, Ala.	1,590
" Millen, Geo.	615
" Florence, S. C.	1,122
" Sundry places,	1,000

From correct information, I learn that 368 died in Andersonville and 489 at Millen, making a sum total of 857 at the two prisons, from the 29th Oct. to the 17th Nov., making the number of deaths in the Confederacy, from the Gettysburg Battle to the 17th Nov., to sum up to 39,636, United States soldiers, who sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country, not in the front nor heat of the battle, but in Southern prisons.

Camp Sumter, as the Rebel authorities seen fit to call the stockade at Andersonville, was filled with desperate men, and the longer they stayed the more desperate they got. Some became so unfeeling that they organized bands of what we called raiders, whose object was to rob the new prisoners when they came in, and even did not stop short of taking life. This led to the organization of a vigilance committee, afterward called "Police Force," which were not long in ferreting out some of them. They were taken out, tried by a jury of twelve men and six were found guilty of murder, for which crime they suffered death, by *hanging by the neck* until dead, on the 11th of July last. It was truly a sorrowful sight to see six fellow-beings swing from one scaffold at the same moment. But few sympathetic faces were to be seen in the crowd. All were satisfied that they deserved the just punishment of death as a reward for their crime. After these fellows were hung, things in camp took a change for the better.

Almost every person has heard of Capt. Wertz, the commandent of the Andersonville Prison. His deeds of darkness and cruelty during the past Summer would fill a good sized volume. For the least offense in camp, he would deprive the whole camp for 24 and 48 hours of our scanty morsel of rations. For instance, one man was out on parole working at shoemaking. He came into camp, was taking a list of shoemakers, stating that he wanted 50 men; but he proposed the enlistment to some loyal men, who had not quite starved, and nabbed the Boy, shaved his head, and sent him out. For this offense we was deprived of rations for 48 hours. A hundred like cases took place during my stay at Andersonville.

The following persons died at Andersonville Prison, viz:

Sergt. Samuel Foast,	149th Penna.
Arnold Gorsuch,	110th Penna.
—— Appleby,	149th Penna.
—— Hall, (Shade Gap)	149th Penna.
John B. Smith,	149th Penna.
Geo. Taylor,	110th Penna.
Wm. Kesler,	84th Penna.
T. Wilson,	22d Pa. Cav.

The above are all that have come to my knowledge.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will publish the above, after excusing the length, you will oblige yours.

JOHN L. RIPPLE.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP 49TH REGT., PENNA. VOLS., NEAR NEWTON, VA., Nov 28th, 1864.

ED. GLOBE—*Sir*:—To day our mail arrived at camp, bringing welcome letters from home to friends in the army, and also bringing those ever welcome visitors, our Country Papers. In the columns of the *Monitor* of the 16th inst., is one column containing the summary of news for the past week, but most of our soldiers here call it the summary of falsehoods, for in its news from this valley it gives an account of a retreat not known to the soldiers of this army; as it appears in the columns of that paper it might be called an inglorious retreat, or a demoralized army on a run. It says that on election day, Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester and had been very sick, and that news was brought to him that a large force of the enemy had passed around our flank and was moving on Winchester and that Gen. Sheridan rode down to Cedar Creek and ordered a retreat, and that on Wednesday morning at daylight the retreat began, amidst falling torrents of rain, and the roads were in such a condition that our artillery and trains could hardly be brought along, and that many wagons broke down and had to be abandoned. It is true that on that day Gen. Sheridan's army did fall back some nine miles, but as to Gen. Sheridan being at Winchester sick, and coming to us scared and giving us so short notice is altogether a mistake, for we were given due notice to be ready to move at 10 o'clock, which is far from being, just at daylight; and in place of leaving amid torrents of rain, and muddy roads, we left under a shining sun, with splendid dry roads for our artillery and wagons. And as to the number of wagons abandoned, we can tell, for our Brigade was in the rear of the moving column, and the only broken down wagon we passed was a Sutler wagon with a broken wheel, and it was soon put in running order, and fell in at the rear of the train, and that evening we did go into camp and are still lying in it. But the news in that same column goes on to say that the next day amid the rain we again resumed our retreat through Winchester towards Harper's Ferry, being attacked on the way by the enemy, and finally by coming to a halt on the eastern bank of the Opequan where it now lays, leaving the valley in the hands of the enemy; but the next day we did not move, did not go through Winchester, did not see the Opequan, nor was not attacked by the enemy, nor did not leave the valley in the hands of the enemy, unless it calls Sheridan's Union army Rebs. It further says that Guerillas are so numerous along the route of our supply trains, and attack our trains so frequently that the route will have to be abandoned. Our rations come regularly, they have not been once behind since we came in the valley, and we do not often hear of an attack on the train, and if it were the case, we would know, for our Brigade is one of the train guards, from here to Martinsburg. And for the information of those of your readers having friends in this army, you can tell them that their friends still belong to Sheridans victorious army, and not to a demoralized fleeing army spoken of in the *Monitor*.

Yours Respectfully,
J. H. D.
Co. B, 49th Regt., Penna. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st BRIG., 3d DIV., 6th CORPS,
December 2d, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The army of the Potomac, though inactive, is not idle. Reinforcements lately received are being vigorously drilled, and mingled with veterans, they rapidly acquire veteran precision of movement.

All former architectural efforts have been eclipsed in the construction of our present quarters, and the camps have an air of genuine neatness, superadead to real comfort.

There has been some shifting of troops lately, probably with a view to equalize the burdens of the service It is no more than fair that those who have been for a long time under constant fire, should have a season of rest. Another object of these movements may be to puzzle and occupy the enemy.

Deserters, singly, or in squads of two or three, come in, daily. Their dress exhibits considerable variety, but they are, for the most part, comfortably clad. We get rebel papers occasionally. I saw the Richmond *Examiner* for Nov. 29th, on Nov. 30th. It is a smutty-looking half sheet, reeking with venom, and evidently owing its peculiar animus to a conviction of the moribund condition of the Confederacy.

Nicholas Holmes, a New York sharpshooter, has reported, by letter, to his company. Nick was captured, in this vicinity, on the 19th of August, and in company with a number of his countrymen, partners in distress, was taken to Salisbury, North Carolina, and remained there for some time in durance vile. His quarters not being to his taste, he vacated them, without warning. He was accompained by another "yank," who had twice before unsuccessfully attempted to change his base. After a month's travel and many escapes, they reached the Union lines, and arrived at Knoxville, Tenn. They acknowledge the friendly aid of the negroes, who fed and directed them, and never deceived them.

John Early, of our company, has written to Jimmie McKinstry, from Annapolis, announcing his arrival at that place, from a rebel prision, or, more properly, pen. His letter contains the sad intelligence that a number of our boys have perished, at Andersonville. The officers have kindly furnished me with a list of those mentioned in the letter, and the counties in which they belong, members of our company who died at Andersonville.

Of Huntingdon county, Samuel L. Foust, died Nov. 14th, and Thomas M. Appleby, Sept. 22d. Of Mifflin county, James Cowdon and John Hartley died, dates not given. Of Perry county, John Burtnet died, Sept. 2d. Of Bedford county, Ephraim F Barnet died in August.

The disease to which the death of these poor boys is attributed, is scurvy of the bowels, produced, evidently, by want of proper food. The atrocity of such treatment renders it hard for us to cherish any feeling of leniency towards its authors. It might be wrong, but if our regiment could march into Andersonville this morning, no gray-back who stands guard there, would ever stand guard again. Early advises the boys not to be taken, as it is better to be killed decently than to fall into the hands of such wretches.

Since I began to write, three rebel deserters have passed our camp. One was dressed well enough, another had a blanket in lieu of a coat, and the third wore some kind of cape, which had evidently been diverted from the use contemplated in its original construction. Two more papers have come in, the Richmond *Dispatch*, and the *Sentinel*, both of Nov. 30th. They have no information of Sherman's movements. Probably the news from him is suppressed.

The weather for some time has been the most pleasant that could be desired. To-day is smoky, and we look for a storm. If we are to have bad weather, we wish it to find us in camp, and not to come on us during a movement. Therefore, many wish for immediate foul weather, so as to put a quietus on active operations.

J. S. B.

FAIRFAX STATION, ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, VA., Dec. 2d, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—We have just received that very welcome visitor, the *Globe*, and after giving it a careful perusal, we have concluded to write you a few lines, to let you know that company K, [from Huntingdon co.,] of the 202d Regiment, P V., still lives. On the 8th of November last, our company K, with two other company's of the Regiment, were encamped near Alexandria, Va, and marched into town to cast our votes The vote of company K, stood as follows: Huntingdon county, Lincoln 55, McClellan 10; other counties, Lincoln 5, McClellan 1. *Lincoln's majority* 49. This is the only company in this Regiment from Huntingdon county. There is no news here of interest. We are guarding the Rail Road here. The citizens in this section, are all Rebel-sympathizers and were in favor of McClellan. Large quantities of wood is being hauled to this Road, and shipped to Alexandria by the Government.

The land through this (Fairfax) county, is of a very poor quality, imperior to any in Huntingdon county, the soil being very thin. Timber, principally pine and chestnut. We have conversed with a number of negroes here, on the subject of their liberty, they all rejoice that they have gotten out of the bonds of slavery; but say they don't want to go North, if they can have freedom in the South If some of our friends [pardon me for saying friends,] from Huntingdon county, that are preaching the doctrine, that if slavery is abolished, the North would be over-run by the negroes were here, and would venture to stoop so low, as to speak to a few of them, they would soon find out that the North is in about as much danger of being over-run by the negroes, as the army is of being filled up by those negro fearing, home-staying, country-lovers.

Yours &c.,
A PRIVATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen of all sizes, just received and for sale by
Dec. 13, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

PROVISIONS—such as Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Peaches, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Cheese, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

FLANNELS, Miners Plads, Linseys, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ladies Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

LADIES Furs, Circulars, Shawls, Hoods, Newbias, Sontague's Gloves, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

HARDWARE, Queensware, Cedar ware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes of all kinds at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Rugs &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

WANTED,
1,000 Bushels of Wheat,
2,000 " Rye,
4,000 " Corn,
4,000 " Oats,
For which the highest cash price will pe paid at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GREAT arrival of Cheap Goods, now open and for sale at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Ladies Dress Goods and Gentleman's Wear of the latest styles at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c. at low prices at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Myton, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon, to distribute the balance in the hands of David Barrick surviving Executor of William Myton late of West township deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 31st of December 1864 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.
Dec. 12, 1864.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for confirmation by the Court on Monday the 9th day of January next. (1865.):

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles Reinhart, late of Clay township, deceased set apart to his widow Mary Reinhart.

2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James C arke late of Birmingham Borough deceased, elected to be retained by children and heirs of said deceased.

3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Alexander Park, deceased elected to be retained by Phebe J. Park the widow of said dec'd.

4. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jacob Bodher, of Springfield township deceased, elected to be retained by the children of said deceased.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Dec. 14, 1864. Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of January next, (1865.) to wit:

1. The Administration account of Isaac Taylor, Administrator of Jacob Burnet, late of Cass township, dec'd.

2. The Administration account of Newton Mudden, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Anna Keister late of Springfield township dec'd.

3. The Administration account of Mary C. Ker, one of the Administrators of the Hon. John Ker, late of Walker township, dec'd.

4. The Administration account of Hon. Wm. B. Leas, Administrator of John Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

5. The Administration account of Thomas Stewart, surviving Executor of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree township, dec'd.

6. The partial, and also the supplemental and final account of Daniel Africa, Esq., Executor of Martin Graffius, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

7. The account of John Wrye, Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

8. Administration account of Wm. McClure, Administrator of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, dec'd

9. The account of Charles Reinhart, who in his life time was Executor of John Spitzer, dec'd., as filed by John Kesselring, Administrator of said Charles Reinhart.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt., Dec. 14, 1865.

ADJOURNED SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of CHRISTOPHER WIGTON, late of Franklin township Huntingdon county, dec'd, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1864,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All that VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM situate in Franklin township Huntingdon county, containing 160 acres, 140 of which are cleared and improved. The buildings consist of a good two story double frame dwelling house, and necessary outbuildings, and a frame bank barn 76 X 50 feet. A good young orchard, bearing fruit, and several fine springs, both slate and limestone are on the property.

It is situated on the turnpike from Spruce Creek to Centre county, and is four miles from Spruce Creek, a Station on the Pennsylvan a Railroad. The creek passes through the farm, and there are two good water powers, at one of which there is a dam already built, ready for machinery.

The farm is in good order and cultivation, and its convenience to schools, churches, stores, and the large iron manufacturing establishments of Huntingdon county, makes this one of the most desirable farms in the interior of the State. Possession will be delivered on the first of April. The Executors will at same time offer at public sale 320 acres of land in —— county, Iowa.

None of the Heirs desire to purchase, the property will be sold to the highest and best bidder.

TERMS OF SALE:—one third in hand and the residue in one and two years from date of sale, with interest from the first of April, 1865, secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
R. B. WIGTON.
JOSEPH DYSART,
Executors.
Hunt., Dec. 13, '64.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Lancaster *Express*, publish 3 times and send bill to this office.

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Hon. James S. Speed, of Kentucky, has been made United States Attorney General.

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, for the effectual cure of, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-in medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three-fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.
PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age. I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE.
Ryans' Court.
PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
Dec. 7, 6m

COUGH, MORE STRICKLAND'S PULMONIC BALSAM

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhea

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon Pa.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

STRAY.—

Came to the premises of the Subscriber in Walker township, in June last, one Steer, supposed to be two years old last Spring, of a brown and black color, and one heifer about the same age, and of same color. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 7, 1864. WM. S. LINCOLN.

STRAY CALF.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriorsmark twp., about the 24th of September last a light RED Steer CALF, supposed to be an early spring Calf The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law. JOHN HUTCHISON.
Warriorsmark tp., Nov. 30-3t*

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH
WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,
Between 4th and 5th, North Side.
Nov23-2m*

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarries in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD ANKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ Read our new advertisements.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

TO OUR PATRONS.

CHANGE OF TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Now that the great contest is over, *and the Country is safe*, we propose to do ourself justice by demanding a fair price for our labor and for the cash article we furnish our readers weekly.—Publishing a newspaper, the size of the *Globe*, with the same amount of reading matter, for $1,50 a year, is a losing business, a fact we have been aware of for some months, but until it was decided at the late election that *we had a country* we cared little whether we lost or made in our business.—We now have a country—*and we must live*, and to do so we must ask our friends to help us The cost of printing paper, ink, labor and living, is more than doubled since the war began, and our prices have been the same as they were before the war commenced, and if we should continue to demand no more for our paper, etc., than we have done heretofore, very soon the *cash war prices* we are required to pay, would out-flank us and compel us to surrender to an enemy we have been fighting the last four years. To protect ourself, to live and let live, we now make the terms of subscription to the *Globe* $2,00 per year, or $1,00 for six months, *payable in advance*. All *old subscribers* in arrears after January Court will be charged at the rate of $2,00 a year to square up—those paying up before or during Court weeks will be charged but $1,50, when they will be required to comply with our new terms if they desire to continue as subscribers to the *Globe*.

Our friends cannot complain of the advance in our terms, as every country paper in the State of the size of the *Globe*, and some with not half the reading matter, has advanced from $1,50 (old terms,) to from $2,50 to $3,50 a year in advance.

All who desire to discontinue their subscription will immediately acquaint us with their intention.

New Terms for Advertising and Job Work.

The publishers of newspapers, in this county, owing to the increased prices of paper, and all articles connected with the business, have adopted the following rates:

1st. That the rates of *Advertising* be, from this date, for one square, of 12 lines or less, one time, 75 cents; three times $1.50; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Administrator's and Executor's Notices $2.50, and Auditor's Notices $2,00. *The cash to accompany all these notices.*

2. That *Job Work*, from this date be, for any number of Bills less than twenty, one-eighth sheet, $1,25; one-fourth sheet, $2,50; one-half sheet, $4,00; and additional copies half-price. Blanks $2,00 per quire.

3. All Advertising and Job Work now due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of February, 1865, will be charged the above rates. All advertising and job work payable on contract.

NASH & WHITTAKER,
Eds. and Pubs. Jour. and Amer.
J. IRVIN STEEL,
Ed. and Pub. Monitor.
WM. LEWIS,
Ed. and Pub. Globe.

A Painful Misfortune.

A Kerosene Oil Lamp Explosion.—A more serious calamity never resulted from the use of coal oil in the common Lamps than that which comes under our notice in the case of the family of Thos. P. Campbell, Esq., of this place, on Monday evening, the 5th. While the family were sitting in the room, the light from the lamp began flickering as is sometimes its wont, (caused by the wick being too short or not saturated sufficiently with oil,) whereupon Capt. J. D. Campbell approached to the lamp for the purpose of extinguishing the flame, when the fire communicated with the oil, which instantly exploded in the Captain's face. The oil upon the Captain's hair, face and shoulders becoming ignited, it was with difficulty the fire could be quenched, and it was not until his hair had been totally burned and his face dreadfully scorched that a bucket of water dashed upon his person prevented further injury. Other members of the family were slightly burned, and the oil spilled upon the floor being on fire was making rapid headway in destroying the carpet, but the flames were soon extinguished. A child sleeping in a cradle in the room was rescued by a gentleman before any injury was inflicted upon it.

We were pained to learn that Mr. Campbell has been greatly disfigured, and it is uncertain when he will recover from the effect of the sad mishap.

Our citizens, taking warning from the fact that kerosene oil does partake of the explosive quality of fluid, will do well to look more particularly to the wants of their lamps by observing whether the wick is of sufficient length to suck the oil, and also observe that the wick is properly trimmed for burning.

☞ Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States.

Our Rise in Terms.

In accordance with our expectation, our subscribers are not in the least disconcerted by the information that we had increased the price of the *Globe*. They know the justness of the thing, and some have declared that it would have been right should we have increased the same to $2,50. But such terms we have not instituted, and believe that our terms are now so low as to make no very material detraction from the funds of the poorest of our former subscribers. And what does this deduction amount to when compared to the fact that a paper, in every respect worth the amount paid, is received. No loss is sustained by subscribers, but rather an infinite gain. It is premature to expatiate upon the results of the new system, but, as we have intimated, all appear satisfied, and we can feel easy. None have discontinued, but many have renewed and subscribed.

Snow.

Snow fell to the depth of eight or nine inches on Friday night last—the first of any consequence and made use of this season. Sleds and sleighs were immediately brought into use, and the steeds were made to sweat for the gratification of jovial parties enjoying the exhilarating breeze. The juveniles had their sport, also, and were coasting hillsides or smoothing pavements, greatly to their own enjoyment, but imminent to the breaking of the pedestrian's neck. We would caution the boys, now that winter has set in and sled riding days commenced, not to make use of the side-walks for their fun, as they do so much to their own and others risk.

Something Interesting.

It is very seldom we can exactly suit the taste of our readers by selecting such copy as will suit everybody's taste, notwithstanding our every endeavor to that end. Upon the out-side of this issue, however, we have published a highly interesting and instructive article, which we commend to the earnest perusal of all lovers of good reading. The article in question originated from the pen of that renowned author—President Abraham Lincoln, familiarly styled "Old Abe." It is his latest and we may say best.

An Alarm of Fire.

The cry of Fire was heard on Wednesday afternoon last, caused by smoke seen issuing from the roof of the house formerly used as a pottery, of Mr. Henry Glazier, on the corner of Smith and Washington streets, in this borough. The fire was immediately extinguished upon discovery, and no further damage than the burning of a portion of the roof and soaking the garret with water was the result. The fire was the result of building too large a fire in the stove, and of a defective pipe.

To Advertisers.

All persons who desire to insert advertisements or notices in this paper, are particularly requested to send in the copy of the same on or before Monday morning of every week. A failure to observe this requirement will result greatly to the inconvenience of the compositors, and we cannot publish any notices or advertisements handed in when the edition is ready for publication. Correspondents will also do well to transmit their communications within the time specified.

Look out for Them.

We are making preparations for a general settlement of accounts, in view of the high cash prices demanded for everything in connection with the publication of a weekly family journal. Bills will be made out and forwarded as soon as practicable to all delinquents indebted on subscription, advertizing or jobbing account. We expect that persons upon receiving them will cancel their indebtedness *without delay*. Those knowing themselves indebted and can make it convenient to call and square up before bills are made out will confer a favor. See new terms.

False Alarm.

On Sunday evening last, when the winds blew high, and the state of temperature about down to zero, the cry of fire was heard on our streets.—To their praise be it said a goodly number of our citizens were immediately at the spot where the cry originated, notwithstanding the desperate frigidity. All were highly gratified that the alarm was false, as it would have been impossible, under the circumstances, to have extinguished the smallest beginnings of a fire.—The fact that it would have been an unfortunate night for a fire probably gave rise to the alarm.

Woman Burned to Death.

We have received indefinite intelligence of the burning of a woman named Mrs. Horning, a resident of Cornprops Mills, in this county. We give the same as we heard it. The woman, through some cause or other, took fire to her dress, and was unable to call for assistance on account of dumbness. When discovered she was in a horrible and critical condition, and death shortly afterwards ended her agony. We hope to hear a fuller detail of the accident.

Game.

The hunters of this and neighboring sections are indulging in great sport this season in hunting the large numbers of deer and other game now prevalent. Deer are unusually plentiful, they being driven hither from Southern States by the shock of contending armies, and many of the tribe have we seen *en route* for the cities.

An Original Idea.

We have been furnished by one of our free thinking and industrious townsmen with the following idea in relation to the exchange of prisoners between the Union and rebel commissioners. The thought is original, and should be seriously taken into consideration by the officers of exchange, and the course adopted by them to our people's and country's advantage. Here it is:

It is respectfully suggested to our commissioner for the exchange of prisoners that he hereafter insist upon exchanging prisoners by *weight*. It is certainly very unfair that we should give the "rebs" a stout healthy man, fattened upon United States Government rations, for the mere running gears of a human being. By this new plan we will receive at least three men or skeletons of men for one.

Suspended.

The publication of the Tyrone *Herald* has been closed for the time being at least. The editor states that he is compelled to do so from a regard for those who are dependent upon him for support, as well as from a desire to observe the injunction: Owe no man anything." By the first of January he expects to commence the publication of the *Christian Family Companion*, a small weekly journal, devoted to the interests of pure religion.—Terms, $1.50 per annum in advance.

Directors of the Poor.

The new Directors of the Poor, Messrs. Davis and Mark, took their seats on the Board at the regular monthly meeting, on Monday, the 5th inst. The retiring members, Messrs. Henderson and Stitt, have discharged the duties of their late position faithfully and honorably. The Board now consists of the following named gentlemen: John Logan, Henry Davis and Henry A. Marks.

New Safe.

A new safe has been purchased for the County Treasurer by Henry W. Miller, Esq., clerk of the Commissioners, the old one, which was an unsafe concern at best, having been damaged by burglars in their recent raid upon its contents.

☞ Our fellow-townsman Capt. B. X. Blair was in occupation of one of the rooms of a New York hotel recently set on fire by traitorous incendiaries. The room was entirely destroyed by the flames, but we did not learn whether the Captain lost any clothing or other property.

The Protracted Meeting

In the Methodist Church of this place is still in progress, and the efforts of the congregation are meeting with success. We trust the holy work will continue, until many more are added to their number.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in to day's issue of the public sale of the estate of Christopher Wigton, deed. Valuable property is offered, and the terms are reasonable.

Oil!

It has been hinted that there are favorable surface indications of *Oil* in this neighborhood.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store

Death of Sergt. Alfred Thompson :—The following letter gives us the particulars of the death of Sergt. Alfred Thompson, Co. A, 49th P. V., son of Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Spruce Creek.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
MARTINSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1864.

MISS CARRIE THOMPSON :—

It becomes my painful duty to inform you that your brother Alfred Thompson died last night about 4 P M., in Hospital No. 2, Martinsburg, Va. You perhaps received the letter which I wrote you on yesterday.—Though I was fearful at the time I wrote, he might not recover, yet I wrote just as he prompted me. His disease was pneumonia. About 11 o'clock A. M., when I wrote for him I inquired if there was anything I could do farther for him; if there was anything he thought he could eat; he replied he had not much appetite, but thought he could eat a roasted apple. I then had religious conversation with him and prayer with one just along side of him. I can safely say I never talked with any one who gave me better hopes that he was prepared to go than this one. I think he was truly a child of God, and that your loss is his gain. Oh! that there were more such soldiers as he was. True, you have parted with a brother, and I can but believe he must have been a dear brother. How can you wish yourself away from that Savior, whom he so much loved—rather let it be a warning to you to prepare to meet him in that bright world above, where all is love. To us it is very mysterious why God does not spare such men, yet he tells us "what I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."—When I returned to give him the apple, he seemed to be asleep, I felt his pulse, or for it, and it seemed to be gone. The young man who lay along side of him, remarked, he thought him very quiet, for he had heard him breathe not long before. He was quite warm, yet to all appearance life was gone. The young man by him had written a letter to his chaplain a few moments before. He must have just fell asleep, and died without a struggle. His friends by him could hardly think him dead. He now lies in his coffin waiting his burial. I went to him a few moments ago, cut a small lock of hair, which I inclose.—He is to be buried at 3 P. M., by escort of soldiers—I expect to attend his funeral. 6 P. M. I have attended his funeral; he was buried with the honors of war, with the rank of Sergeant. The funeral was very solemn. You were not here to weep, but others wept, for one of the good is gone. His grave is plainly marked, the board is painted white and letters painted on it; it may be readily found by any one. He now sleeps with many soldiers in the beautiful Cemetry of Washington. I seldom felt more interest in any one than in him, from so short an acquaintance. I send you by express his bible, diary, day book and some other articles. I looked at his book, and was much pleased in seeing there the evidence of a child of God. I am spending a few weeks for the U. S. Christian Commission; I am Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Smith's Ferry, Pa.

YOUR SYMPATHIZING FRIEND.

The Old Franklin Almanac for 1865.

This popular Almanac has been received and is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 8th of December, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Daugherty, Mr. W. O. DECKER, of Huntingdon, to Miss EMMA M. LYTLE, of Hollidaysburg, Pa

With the above notice we were highly gratified to receive two $1 greenbacks. So they go.—Another happy couple formed, to partake of the joys of hymenial happiness, and to walk hand-in-hand up the pathway of this short life: but may the lives of this happy couple be lengthy, free from adversity, and full of gladness and prosperity, is the prayer of the printers. A thousand thanks, thrice happy couple, for the beneficent gift—the very best evidence of your esteem for the "craft."

On the 6th instant, in Huntingdon by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. FRANCIS G. BEAVER and Miss ELIZABETH FLENNER of Huntingdon.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. CHARLES H. REED of Saxton, and Miss BARBARA CYPHER of Woodcock Valley.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Dec. 14.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.50@12.25
Common and Superfine	$10,2.50
Rye Flour	$9.00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.50@2.52
Fair and Prime Red	$2 55@2 53
Rye	$1.72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.75
Oats	.90
Barley	$3 bu $2.00
Clover seed, $64 lbs	$15.00
Timothy	$5.00
Flaxseed	$3.40
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$12.50
Extra do $ cwt	6.25
White Wheat	2.40
Red Wheat	2.30
Rye	1.75
Corn	1.25
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	1.00
Flaxseed	2.45
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	35
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE

Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE STATE.

Gives the earliest and fullest Intelligence

PROSPECTUS FOR THE NEW YEAR

On assuming control of THE COMMERCIAL, at the commencement of the year, the present conductors announced their determination to infuse a new life and vigor into its columns which should render the paper more than ever acceptable to the reader.

The rapid increase in circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and congratulatory letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The Commercial has grown daily in public favor until it now ranks among the leading journals in the country. In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure of our advertising columns, we some months since increased the dimensions of the paper to the extent of four columns.

Among the leading features are full and reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the iron, oil, cattle, lumber, tobacco, and the Pittsburgh general markets. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the Commercial has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the Commercial are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the Dry Goods and wholesale markets, and special reports of Oil, stock, finance and trade, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several departs, the Commercial lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the Family Circle, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

The PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the Commercial. By giving every Saturday an Original Sermon, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburg or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This department of the Commercial has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the Commercial to patronage.

In POLITICS the Commercial will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The Commercial is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted,

TERMS OF DAILY:

By mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by Carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

The SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (62 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

☞ The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Commercial.

Office, 76 FIFTH Street, opposite the Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM ..... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON ..... Business Manager.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
nov30-3t PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon.. may4

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Alexander Park, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alexander Park, late of Clay twp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHEBE J. PARK, Adm'x.

Nov. 23, '64-6t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(Estate of Christopher Wigton, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

JOSIAH DYSART,
SAMUEL WIGTON,
R. H. WIGTON.

Nov. 9, 1864—6t*

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR---Vol. IX--1865.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.

Readings, Dialogues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics Grammar, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

THE Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY, in order to reach all parts the country, will send the VISITOR ONE YEAR FREE TO ONE person (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States.

Address, with five cents, for particulars,
J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 9—3t

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

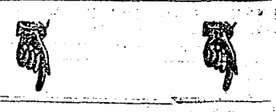
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 23, 1864

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

FINE Cigars at Lewis' Book Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 14, 1864.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864—tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Markleburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over
TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon, James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private sale, his FARMS situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from Huntingdon.

The MANSION FARM, now occupied by the subscriber, contains about one hundred and sixty Acres, and allowance. About one hundred acres being cleared and the residue rock oak and white oak timber land.

The buildings consist of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with basement and cellar, a new frame bank barn, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shed, corn crib, &c. There is also a good meadow and orchard on the premises, and the land is in a good state of cultivation.

The other Farm adjoins the one above described, and contains about one hundred and ten acres, and allowance, about 65 acres being cleared and the balance well timbered.

The buildings are a two story log dwelling house and a barn partly frame and partly log. There is a large number of cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Time will be given on the payments, and terms made to suit purchasers. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to Samuel T. Brown, Esq., at Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN PORTER.

nov22-6t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Administrators of William Porter, late of Jackson township, deceased, appointed Trustees by the said Court to sell said estate of said deceased, will on
SATURDAY THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, INST.
at 10 o'clock A. M., expose to public sale, on the premises, the following real estate, viz:

A certain lot or piece of ground containing five acres and one hundred perches, and the usual allowances, situate in Jackson township, having thereon erected a SAW-MILL.

ALSO—A lot or piece of ground situated in Jackson township, containing one acre, more or less, being part of a survey containing 89 acres and 155 perches, conveyed to the said William Porter, by John P. Stewart and wife.

ALSO—A tract of mountain land situate in the township of Jackson, containing 400 acres, more or less, on Fox Ridge, adjoining the mansion tract lands of ——— Jennings on the north, and lands of Samuel Bicket on the south. This tract will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as may prove most advantageous.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. The interest of Samuel Porter's widow to be secured in the land,

GEORGE W. PORTER,
SAMUEL STEWART, } Trustees.

Dec 7, 1864. 3t.

REAL ESTATE
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE M'CRUM, DECEASED.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1864,
The following Real Estate of GEORGE M'CRUM, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

ALL that certain tract of Land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by lands of Joseph Forrest, on the west by lands of Robert M. Myton, Dorsey Silknitter and Thomas Bell, on the north by lands of Alexander Hare, and on the east by lands of Alexander Rolf's heirs; containing about
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE ACRES,
nett measure, about 90 of which are cleared—the balance is well timbered; having thereon erected a two-story LOG HOUSE, and Log Barn; also, a two-story Log Tenant House, and a good fruit-bearing Orchard, are on the premises. This tract will be sold altogether, or sub-divided, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest, unless where Executors shall deem it best to leave one third at interest during the life of the widow of the decedent, in which case they shall have authority to do so: to be secured in each case by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

GEORGE M'CRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.

Dec. 7, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings. Merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER.
Sept6.1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,

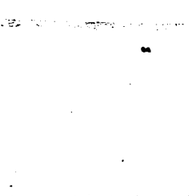
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th., PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th. South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!
Sept. 7, '64. 3m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13. 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—In reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch
Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of S. & O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

S. & O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M CUNNINGHAM & SON, succ sors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the present downfall of the specky downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

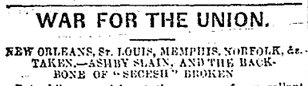
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

MUSIC — THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellaud's New and Improved Method for the Piano—Ireland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail,
for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 9 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 8 45 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
TIME OF LEAVING O TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	Harrisb'g Accommodation
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 07	12 10	.....	.....	N. Hamilton	8 22	.....	2 43
5 25	4 15	12 20	.....	.....	Mt. Union	8 14	10 01	2 33
5 35	4 26	12 34	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	2 20
5 42	4 34	12 44	.....	.....	Mill Creek	7 57	9 49	2 12
5 52	4 47	1 02	.....	9 20	Huntingdon	7 46	9 35	2 10
6 1	4 57	1 12	.....	.....	Petersburg	7 31	9 20	1 52
6 15	.....	1 28	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	1 44
6 21	5 21	1 31	.....	.....	Spruce Creek	7 17	9 07	1 37
6 32	.....	1 43	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	1 20
6 42	.....	2 13	.....	.....	Tyrone	6 52	8 24	1 10
6 48	5 48	2 24	.....	.....	Tipton	6 41	.....	12 58
7 03	5 58	2 41	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	12 52
7 14	.....	2 49	.....	.....	Bell's Mills	6 35	8 25	12 47
7 19	6 09	2 57	.....	.....	Altoona	6 20	8 10	12 30
7 40	6 30	3 45	7 55	.....		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.					

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 40 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 05 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

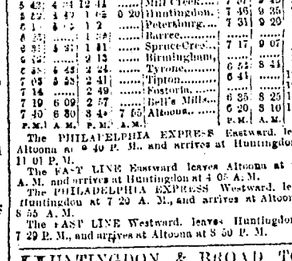
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
Le 4 25	Le 8 05	Huntingdon	Ar 12 47	Ar 6 20
6 00	8 23	McConnellstown	1 12	6 00
6 14	8 29	Pleasant Grove	11 58	5 52
6 45	8 44	Marklesburg	11 33	5 30
			Le 11 05	Le 5 27
7 07	9 03	Coffee Run	Ar 11 01	5 20
7 12	9 08	Rough & Ready	10 49	5 03
7 40	9 21	Cove	10 31	4 —
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit	10 25	Le 4 50
Ar 8 10	Ar 9 40		Le 10 03	Ar 4 40
	Le 9 55	Saxton		4 10
	10 15	Riddlesburg		4 10
	10 23	Hopewell		4 11
	10 33	Piper's Run		3 55
	10 03	Hamilton		3 3
	11 12	Bloody Run		3 24
	Ar 11 15	Mount Dallas		Le 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Le 10 00	Saxton	Ar 9 40	
10 15	Coalmont	9 25	
10 20	Crawford	9 15	
Ar 10 30	Dudley	Le 9 10	
	Broad Top City		

Huntingdon, Nov. 9 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



COG WHEELS! WARRANTED!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12.00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10.00
No. 2½	" " "	9.00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand.	20 00
No. 22.	*Large* " {	30.00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

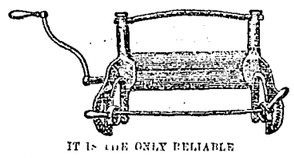
"A child can readily wring out a bushell of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER. A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than repays for itself every year" in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break in use from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.
July 27, 1864.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to set out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County fairs in 1863, and is *without an exception the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2 $7.50. No 1, $7.50. No. F. $8.50. No. A. $9.50

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to re-adjust and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1861.

We have tested Putnam Clothes Wringer by practical washing, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's store and Bean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

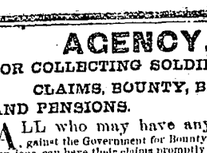
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

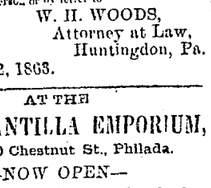
SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received at LEWIS' Book Store.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



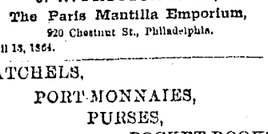
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

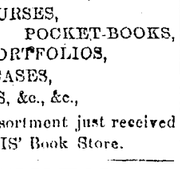
FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and render the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.



Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 118 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATIONS, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the RELATIVE RIGHTS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the law as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCE, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make YOUR WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

WEBB'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
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Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous size—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

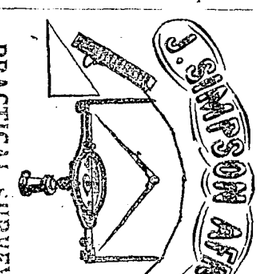
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS.
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES.
SCIRE FACIAS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
SCIRE ORDERS,	NATURALIZATION BLS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
COMMON BONDS,	FEE BILLS.
WARRANTS.	

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
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COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CERTIORARI FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ivat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper.
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper.
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets.
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.
HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential correspondence*, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS

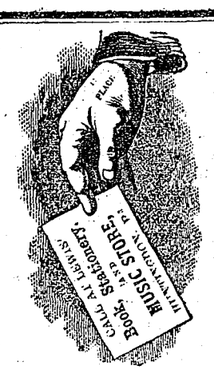
LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new Building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS.
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
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SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
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SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and